Aug. 11, 1774

THE

GAZETTE.

NUMBER 43d

BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

CLEMENTINA RIND.

V

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WILLIAMS

All Persons may be
and 2s.

MENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted for 3s. the first Week,
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A stranger on this occasion may be naturally sup
have a very great curiosity to know what extraordinary crimes, what enormous transgressions, the Bostonians have committed, to merit so rigorous an exertion of the superior power of Britain; he would ask what murders have they perpetrated? What laws have they violated? What conspiracies formed? When he was told that they were only acting (and at no time had done more) in consequence of that eternal principle of self-preservation, which directs the brute, as well as the rational creation, to repel with force (when no other resource is left) these violences offered to their persons or properties, how would he stand astonished? Would he not, especially if his breast had ever felt the charms and sweets of liberty, would he not, I say, exclaim, "Is this the boasted constitution of Britain, that instead of protection and freedom meditates to forge chains for one part of her children? And for what reason? Good God! can it be believed, can it even be supposed, for standing up in defence of their most valuable and dearest rights and properties!"

An evil spirit has been too long gone abroad, inimical to the repose and mutual interests of Great Britain and her colonies. The stamp act first gave birth to the animosity, subsequent acts festered the wound, which, though cicatrized by a repeal, yet the contention of the *right* to make laws to tax America kept the impression fresh in the bosoms of the Americans, and prevented its wearing away. Like the serpent that would not return to the cottage of the peasant, while he kept the ax by him, was the conduct of the Americans. Their prudence was commendable, their apprehensions were not groundless; for soon after the repeal of the stamp act, when peace and order seemed to be forevermore restored, and harmony, that sure pledge of confidence, began to cement the discordant views, the long disunited affections of Great Britain and her colonies, behold, when a perfect reconciliation was on the point of taking place, and every former injury was gliding swiftly down the current of oblivion, and likely to be forever buried in the lap of forgetfulness, never more to be resumed, behold a fresh cause of discontent, behold another instance of the tyranny and oppression of a base, corrupt ministry.

Warned by the fate of the stamp act, could they not have profited by the opposition made here to that execrable imposition? Did they imagine that a people so lately exasperated would tamely submit to a grievance in no degree less tolerable than what they were just delivered from? But very soon afterwards an act of parliament is made imposing duties on glass, paper, painters colours, tea, &c. which was remonstrated against as generally, and opposed as firmly, as the stamp act. This act, too, had a similar fate with the stamp act; the minister had the mortification to see it repealed, but prevailed so far as to have the duty imposed on tea continued, lest a total repeal should be construed to amount to a denial of the right to tax the colonies; for what other end could the express reservation of the duty on tea have answered, unless to have established a precedent, which, if submitted to, would operate against the Americans on every subsequent occasion, especially when the ministry had so useful and industrious a tool as a Wedderburne to plead the cause? How easy would it be to quibble away the rights of the colonies, when a precedent, too, were near at hand to support the doctrine?

But before I go further, my countrymen, I beg of you to pause here a while, and take a view of the calamities the ignorance or villainy of the king's servants have brought on all the British territories: Look round our extensive empire, what corner of it do you see that has not felt the iron rod of oppression? Ireland has been fleeced, and trampled under foot. Witness the augmentation of the military, and a thousand other instances, for which no one specious reason can be offered in apology, unless to serve for the sole purpose of riveting the shackles of slavery round our devoted necks. A mercenary train of abject hirelings are ready, at the shortest warning, to invade our liberties and properties. Glorious fruits of a standing army! And because we are unable to resist force with force, we must necessarily submit to the most illegal and arbitrary impositions; we must not even complain; nay, though we should be tortured on the rack, we must not groan.

Need I mention any more? We ourselves have been invariably tyrannized over, our liberties and properties invaded, and now our fellow subjects and brethren in Boston besieged with an armed force, and all our honest efforts to opposition, efforts suggested by a sense of an equal claim to freedom with the Britons themselves, our good lords and masters, have been branded with the hard names of obstinate rebellion, and incorrigible refractoriness. A stiff-necked generation we have often been denominated, who wanted to shake off our dependence on the crown and parliament of Great Britain, and whom it was therefore necessary to chastise in an exemplary manner, in order to bring us to a proper sense of our duty.

If the ministry mean by bringing us to a sense of our duty to deprive us of all the rights, natural and divine, that we, as a free people, think ourselves entitled to, they have done it. Witness the Boston port bill; and though the voice of one crying in the wilderness against this unparallelled act of tyrannical oppression should be construed a new instance of rebellion, still will I ever continue to think it tyrannical and oppressive in the highest degree, and exclaim against it as such, and endeavour to rouze up my countrymen to manifest their indignation at this infringement of their liberties.

The ministry, to make the constitutional opposition of America to acts of parliament made in Britain for the purpose of raising a revenue here, as odious and unpopular as possible, call it by the name of rebellion; and further, that we want to shake off our dependence on the crown and parliament of Great Britain; but when, or how, we became dependent on the parliament of Great Britain, I cannot comprehend, and until I am made sensible of it, I never will allow that we ever were, are, and, I firmly
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g to export their tea while burthened with a duty calculated to raise a revenue on the colonies, will any one doubt that the opposition lately made to the tea to the northward and southward, as proposed to be examined in my first letter, was illegal, or betrayed any marks of rebellion? For my part, I think the conduct of the Americans laudable, and that, when any man, or set of men, offer themselves the ready and willing instruments of carrying measures subversive of a people's liberties into execution, no punishment that can be inflicted on the guilty tools can be deemed too severe, or equal the atrociousness of their crimes.

I know that it is of late grown fashionable with little, narrow thinking politicians, to exclaim against the Bostonians, that they had no right to destroy the property of a trading company; that if they did not chuse to make use of the tea, or buy it for consumption, they might suffer it to lie in the harbour or warehouses and rot; but, say they, there was no necessity to destroy it; it could answer no purpose but to create ill blood between the colonies and the East India company. If they say between the colonies and the British ministry, they will be, perhaps, pretty near right. But why this anxiety, in the name of God, for the East India company? Let us examine their pretensions to a toleration to trade to America, and see how they will stand the test: The East India company is a society of monopolizers, invested with exclusive privileges, none of which, that I recollect, extends to tolerate them to trade to North America. We know how restrictive of trade all monopolies are, and for that reason how odious to our municipal law. As their privileges are founded on their charters, so the extent of them is ascertained. If I recollect right, they are permitted to trade to the Indies, and any part of Asia, Africa, and America, beyond the cape of Good Hope, and the streights of Magellan. This, I apprehend, necessarily excludes them from trading to North America; and I hope it will be also a sufficient vindication of the people of Boston for proceeding to the extremities that mere necessity put them under.

Whenever government, by arbitrary or illegal exertions of power, makes itself formidable to the people, or by timid, cowardly measures, contemptible and ridiculous, we are but too apt to abate of that regard and veneration we owe our rulers. But when our liberties and dearest rights are openly invaded, not by any stretches of the regal prerogative, as in former reigns, but by the solemn concurrent act of a great national legislature; when that great palladium of our constitution is violated, "that men cannot be bound by laws to which they have not consented;" when our properties are torn from us without our consent; and when we are subjected to a worse than Egyptian bondage, to a most arbitrary and despotic military sway; when our trade, which ought to be as free as the air we breathe, from being cramped and clogged in the most unreasonable manner, is now annihilated; when our lives and fortunes are almost at the absolute disposal of base hirelings, and unfeeling strangers, why would we hesitate a moment what course to take? "To your tents, then, O Israel, what portion have we in David? What inheritance have we in the son of Jesse? Every man to your tents, and now, David, see to thy own house."

The times, my dear countrymen, are critical, extremely critical, and important, but still we have it in our power to counteract the machinations of our enemies. Associate, then, associate unanimously, and thus repel, in the only constitutional way you can, the hostile invasions of your foes. You now stand in a conspicuous point of view, and the event of this struggle will fasten round your necks the yoke of servitude, or forever secure your freedom and liberties. Can it, then, admit of any hesitation what alternative to chuse? Drop all connection with Great Britain, and perseverance will crown your cause with success. If you hesitate, you are ruined. The time admits not of hesitation. Violent diseases require violent applications. Do not deceive yourselves, my countrymen; the Boston blockade is not far from your doors. *Proximus ardet ucalegon*, and you may expect your houses will be next in flames. Rouze, then, and by timely prevention, rescue yourselves from the ruin that hangs over your devoted heads. Caution has saved many that inattention has made forever miserable. Be not you, therefore, like the deaf adder, that heareth not the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely.

The courts of justice have stopped business lately in some counties in this colony and other places, in order, I suppose, to convince the ministry that they are determined to omit no opportunity of shewing the world that arbitrary measures will not make them give up their rights, when, by a step of this kind, they can aim a blow of a most dangerous nature at the root of the British commerce. This measure, notwithstanding what I have heard offered against it, I approve of, and doubt not its being attended with the most salutary effects. Let unanimity mark your conduct, my countrymen, and you must be successful. But should our general union fail of effecting a redress of our grievances, then, and then only, will God and man acquit us for what other extremities we may be forced to. I prize life for its independence, not its conveniencies; therefore I inculcate this, as a doctrine never to be forgotten: "Do "thou, great LIBERTY, inspire *our* souls, and make *our* lives in thy possession happy, or *our* deaths *glorious in thy just defence!*"

VIRGINIUS.

MRS. RIND,

You will oblige a customer, and perhaps more than one, by inserting the following in the present paper.

TO manhood he makes vain pretence
Who wants both manly force, and sense;
'Tis but the form, and not the matter,
According to the schoolmens clatter;
From such a creature Heav'n defend her,
Each lady cries, no *neuter gender!*
But when a number of such creatures,
With womens hearts, and manly features,
Their country's gen'rous schemes perplex,
I own, I hate this MIDDLE-SEX.

LONDON, *May* 21.

BY the latest advices from America we are informed, not only that a considerable fund is already raised for the support of new posts at Philadelphia and Baltimore, but that a provincial subscription post is already established between Philadelphia, and Baltimore in Maryland, by the factious people in their colonies; that accounts from New London and Norwich, in the colony of Connecticut, assure us, that the plan for the total abolition of the parliamentary postoffice in America, by the establishment of new constitutional posts and postoffices in the several colonies, meets with general approbation; that the citizens of New York are determined to open subscription books for the like purpose as soon as the great town of Boston has given a sanction to the capital design of annihilating that fatal precedent of American dependance framed by doctor Franklin, the postmaster; that a seditious printer has set out from Philadelphia in order to visit New York and Boston, on this matter, of the utmost importance to the liberties of America, that is to say, an entire abolition of the illegal and oppressive postoffice act, and that the friends of just government, and the friends of liberty, in the southern colonies, will co-operate in carrying this plan into immediate execution as soon as they obtain information of the concurrence and approbation of the mighty town of Boston. Such are the accounts of the rebellious proceedings at Boston and Philadelphia, as published by the rebels themselves. It requires no great degree of political penetration to discover the quarter from whence all these commotions have arisen, granting them, for the present, to be true; for the American patriots can entertain us with many dreadful stories, as well as our home patriots, that have very little foundation. In short, they arise from the factious doctor Franklin. He first planned the American postoffice, and carried it into execution, and was allowed, till within these few months, to reap the benefit of it, when he was justly dismissed from office for his multiplied treacheries to the state. As long as the doctor was permitted to enjoy the profits of his own projected American taxation, he took care to inculcate into the Americans "that "the postoffice tax was necessary, just, and expedient," but as soon as he is turned out for his multifarious crimes and treasons, he instantly finds out that the American postoffice tax was a parliamentary tax, and therefore illegal and oppressive, and that a postoffice could not be constitutional, unless it was erected by his rebellious constituents in America. Therefore the American postoffices, which were constitutional while the doctor pocketed the revenue, are now unconstitutional, because he has been discarded. Although the recent intelligence from America is designed to impress us with a belief that every colony on the continent will join in the absurd, distracted measure, of setting up postoffices, in opposition to those of government, yet those who are acquainted with the different colonies will not allow themselves to be imposed on by any such intelligence. Some of the colonies for which OLD TREACHERY himself or agent may attempt such a measure, but the merchants who chuse to have their letters sent by the safest conveyance will undoubtedly send them by the government posts, instead of the posts of the rebels. However, at Boston, and perhaps at Philadelphia, the traitors may shut up the public postoffices, on purpose that they may get into their possession all the letters, not only passing through their colonies to others, but from England to their colonies, and from their colonies to England, as by this means they will obtain possession of all letters, private as well as public, and it is well known that at Boston the faction are far from being scrupulous on opening any letters which they can lay their hands on. It is therefore submitted to the wisdom of parliament whether a law should not be passed, subjecting to pains and penalties all those who set up postoffices in opposition to those established by government.

We are assured his grace the duke of Grafton will acquire near 9000l. per annum by the death of the duke of Cleveland.

By a letter from Leghorn there is advice, that four Ruffian and six Turkish men of war have had an engagement in the Archipelago, and after a very obstinate contest, two of the latter were burnt, and a third sunk; the other three, after losing the greatest part of their crews, were obliged to yield to the Ruffians.

The intentions of administration, with regard to America, are now apparent: The bill they have brought in, called the Quebec bill, is to enlarge that province so as to take in half America, to establish in it the Roman Catholic religion, the French law, and to make the king, with the governor and council, the legislature of the province. Thus, at one stroke, they meditate the subversion of the church, the law, and the constitution of England. The king of England is to be put in the place of the king of France, and have a taste of what is deemed so delicious, arbitrary power. Lord Mansfield will have, at length, the pleasure of triumphing over what he so much hates, the trial by jury. The first west wind may blow this arbitrary system over to this country, when once it is established in that; yet we are so absurd as to countenance the scheme, and aid in digging the pit for America into which we ourselves must fall.

The Swedish ambassador is said to have given notice for all his master's subjects, at this time in this kingdom, to return home with all speed, and that ships are taken up in the Thames to carry them to Stockholm.

Advice is received that a great number of Spanish troops are drawing down on the sea coasts of that kingdom, in order for encampment, but with what view is not known.

Many men of war, it is said, are contracted for in the merchants yard for the service of government.

It may be depended upon that a material change in the offices of the secretaries of state is now under consideration.

The artificers in the town of Woolwich Warren have done double duty this fortnight past, to complete the demands of government for ordnance stores.

We are credibly informed that the parliament will be prorogued the beginning of next month, and that they are to meet again in October, to dispatch such business as will lay before them, previous to their dissolution, which, it is said, will take place before next March.

A scheme is in agitation for improving the cod fishery at Newfoundland, by establishing a company, to be conducted on a plan similar to that of the Shetland herring fishery, which, it is computed, will bring in 400,000l. annually to government.

Extract of a letter from Farnham, *dated* May 4.

"Something like an earthquake happened on the 8th and 9th of last month at Hawley, Hants. About 160 yards of an eminence, about half a mile from the parish of Litt, is sunk almost perpendicular, so that the gate and gate post, which were on the top, now stand upright, between 40 and 50 feet lower than before. On one side, a common road is sunk nine or ten feet; on the other (about a quarter of a mile distance) part of a field, not much declining, is drove from its place about twenty feet; this has been forced with great violence, as it is pushed against a hill not less than twenty feet high, which hill is surprisingly torn by the shock. A piece of hop-ground below the precipice is forced forward partly into a pond, which is sunk six or seven feet; in the hop-ground, next the pond, is a depression of about nine feet; on the other side the pond, the ground is considerably sunk and cleft asunder. I have the pleasure, however, to add, that the country was never so fertile as at this time. Every field is a garden. Indeed, the month of June, 1770, was not more abundant than now; grass was never finer so early in the season; corn every where surprisingly forward."

May 23. Many reports having been propagated with reſpect to the hoſtile intentions of the young French king, we can with pleaſure aſſure the public that all the letters from Paris, hitherto received, declare he has given the ſtrongeſt aſſurances to all the foreign miniſters who have condoled with him upon the death of his grandfather, of perſevering in the pacific ſyſtem which prevails in Europe, and repeatedly expreſſed his wiſhes to accommodate matters between the court of Peterſburg and the porte.

Letters from Paris mention that the celebrated Madam Barre had retired into the convent at St. Cloud, and that the duke de Choiſeul had returned from his exile in the country, and paid his compliments to the new monarch, but was very coolly received, from which, it is ſuppoſed, the old miniſtry have had addreſs enough to recommend themſelves to the favour of the young king, and will continue in their ſeveral departments.

Several families in Leeds, Yorkſhire (among which were butchers, joiners, &c.) are diſpoſing of their effects in order to try their fortunes in the weſtern world. There is ſcarce a week but ſome are ſetting off from that part of Yorkſhire for the plantations, finding it next to impoſſible, in the preſent lamentable ſtate of trade, and the dearneſs of proviſions, to provide themſelves and families. Some that have lately gone, and are now going, are perſons of conſiderable property.

NEW YORK, *July* 28.

LAST Tueſday, yeſterday, and this morning, the ſeveral detachments of his majeſty's 47th regiment, commanded by colonel Nesbitt, arrived in this city, from their late quarters at Amboy, Brunſwick, and Elizabeth Town.

On Tueſday afternoon a detachment of the royal artillery, commanded by captain Farrington, with the lieutenants Trotter and Laye, and a quantity of ordnance ſtores, embarked on board the brigantine tranſport for Boſton.

On the 18th inſtant died at Norwalk, in his 75th year, THOMAS FITCH, eſquire, late governor of Connecticut; a gentleman of great abilities, and infinite probity.

Laſt Monday a large number of the inhabitants, agreeably to an advertiſement for that purpoſe, attended at the city hall, but nothing deciſive was reſolved upon; the committee of correſpondence met in the evening, according to previous adjournment, and ordered the following hand bill to be printed and diſperſed through the city:

Committee Chamber, New York, July 25, 1774.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Henry Remſen, ſeconded by Mr. Abraham Duryee, made a motion in the words following:

Mr. CHAIRMAN,

I move that a poll be opened at the uſual places of election in each ward in this city, on Thurſday the 28th inſtant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to elect five deputies for the city and county of New York, to meet in congreſs at Philadelphia, on the firſt of September next; and in order that the ſame may be conducted in the moſt unexceptionable manner, I further move, that this committee requeſt the favour of the aldermen, common council, and veſtry in each ward, to ſuperintend the ſame, and that the committee of mechanics be alſo requeſted to appoint two perſons in each ward to attend with two of this committee, for the ſame purpoſe, that not only the freeholders and freemen, but all perſons who pay taxes, be deemed qualified to vote. Which being unanimouſly agreed to,

ORDERED, that the ſame be forthwith carried into execution, and public notice thereof immediately given by printed hand bills.

The following is copied from the Maſſachuſetts Gazette: The quibbling diſſimulation of the SHELBURNITE FACTION is diſcernable throughout every ſtage of the American buſineſs. Lord Shelburne, who has panegyrized governor Hutchinſon, by letter lately, by preſenting a petition to the houſe of peers, drawn up by the governor's profeſſed *enemies*, has taken a part apparently oppoſite to the ſentiments contained in his letter. When it was thought that the recal of lord Harcourt would take place, and that lord Shelburne would ſucceed to the appointment of the lieutenancy, Iſaac Barre, with that unbluſhing modeſty peculiar to his party, praiſed the miniſter for the BOSTON PORT BILL, called it a lenient meaſure, urged the neceſſity of firmneſs, in ſhort, profeſſed to act with the premier. The recal of lord Harcourt did not take place, lord Shelburne was diſappointed in the ſucceſſion to the lord lieutenancy; and what followed? Why the tone was changed; colonel Barre got a ſpeech by heart, delivered it in the houſe as an extempore, but publiſhed it in the newſpapers from the foul, very foul copy. In this *Iſaac*, not *Phillipic*, the miniſter was abuſed with virulence, and the meaſures, with reſpect to America, were as ſharply arraigned as they had been before praiſed. This will ſerve as a ſpecimen of the ſort of patriotiſm to be expected from the *Shelburnite faction*; but it is not to be wondered at, for a ſecret friend to a party, in a letter that ſome time or other will make its appearance, gives the following character of lord Shelburne, "that when in place, he is obliged *to ſwim with the tide*; but when out of place, *againſt* it."

Extract of a letter from Boſton.

"The late arrival of the acts for regulating the government of this province has encreaſed the melancholy mood of our citizens. The firſt of Auguſt, a day heretofore glorious to the Engliſh nation, will open a very affecting ſcene to us. On that day the two new acts take effect, and our old conſtitution will be greatly metamorphoſed. The minds of the people are much heated; they are in no diſpoſition to receive acts pregnant with great evils. What mode of oppoſition will be adopted I do not know, but it is the general opinion that they will be oppoſed; hence the key to the formidable force collecting here. The non-conſumption agreement, or the ſolemn league and covenant, has made a conſiderable progreſs ſince the governor's proclamation appeared; it is generally ſubſcribed to in this province, New Hampſhire, and Connecticut. The majority of the inhabitants ſeem far from intending any conceſſions to government, or paying for the tea. An arrow has be
try of the king's own regiment, doing d
and colonel Madiſon has offered a rewa
guineas for diſcovering the aſſaſſin. The ge
himſelf through the whole of the military
branches of his important and elevated ſtations
greateſt application, and without any aſſiſtance
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and Fellow Subjects in *Great Britain* and elſewhere, proteſting againſt every Act or Thing, which may have the moſt diſtant Tendency to interrupt, or in any Wiſe diſturb his Majeſty's Peace, and the good Order of Government, within this his antient Colony, which we are reſolved to maintain and defend, at the Riſk of our Lives and Fortunes, but at the ſame Time affected with the deepeſt Anxiety, and moſt alarming Apprehenſions, of thoſe Grievances and Diſtreſſes by which his Majeſty's *American* Subjects are oppreſſed, and having taken under our moſt ſerious Deliberation the State of the whole Continent, find that the preſent unhappy Situation of our Affairs is chiefly occaſioned by certain ill adviſed Regulations, as well of our Trade as internal Polity, introduced by ſeveral unconſtitutional Acts of the *Britiſh* Parliament, and, at Length, attempted to be enforced by the Hand of Power. Solely influenced by theſe important and weighty Conſiderations, we think it an indiſpenſable Duty, which we owe to our Country, ourſelves, and lateſt Poſterity, to guard againſt ſuch dangerous and extenſive Miſchiefs, by every juſt and proper Means.

If, by the Meaſures adopted, ſome unhappy Conſequences and Inconveniencies ſhould be derived to our Fellow Subjects, whom we wiſh not to injure in the ſmalleſt Degree, we hope, and flatter ourſelves, that they will impute them to their real Cauſe—the hard Neceſſity to which we are driven,

That the good People of this Colony may, on ſo trying an Occaſion, continue ſtedfaſtly devoted to their moſt eſſential Intereſts, in Hopes that they will be influenced and ſtimulated by our Example to the greateſt induſtry, the ſtricteſt Economy, and Frugality, and the Exertion of every public Virtue, perſuaded that the Merchants, Manufacturers, and other Inhabitants of *Great Britain*, and, above all, that the *Britiſh* Parliament will be convinced how much the true Intereſt of that Kingdom muſt depend on the Reſtoration and Continuance of that mutual Friendſhip and Cordiality, which ſo happily ſubſiſted between us, we have unanimouſly, and, with one Voice, entered into the following Reſolutions and Aſſociation, which we do oblige ourſelves, by thoſe ſacred Ties of Honour and Love to our Country, ſtrictly to obſerve; and farther declare, before God and the World, that we will religiouſly adhere to and keep the ſame inviolate in every Particular, until Redreſs of all ſuch *American* Grievances, as may be defined and ſettled at the general Congreſs of Delegates from the different Colonies, ſhall be fully obtained, or until this Aſſociation ſhall be abrogated or altered by a general Meeting of the Deputies of this Colony, to be convened, as is herein after directed. And we do, with the greateſt Earneſtneſs, recommend this our Aſſociation, to all Gentlemen, Merchants, Traders, and other Inhabitants of this Colony, hoping that they will chearfully and cordially accede thereto.

1ſt. We do hereby reſolve and declare that we will not, either directly or indirectly, after the 1ſt Day of *November* next, import from *Great Britain*, any Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes, whatever (Medicines excepted) nor will we, after that Day, import any *Britiſh* Manufactures, either from the *Weſt Indies*, or any other Place, nor any Article whatever, which we ſhall know, or have Reaſon to believe, was brought into ſuch Countries from *Great Britain*; nor will we purchaſe any ſuch Articles, ſo imported, of any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, except ſuch as are now in the Country, or ſuch as may arrive on or before the ſaid 1ſt Day of *November*, in Conſequence of Orders already given, and which cannot now be countermanded in Time.

2dly. We will neither ourſelves import, nor purchaſe, any Slave, or Slaves, imported by any Perſon, after the 1ſt Day of *November* next, either from *Africa*, the *Weſt Indies*, or any other Place.

3dly. Conſidering the Article of Tea as the deteſtable Inſtrument, which laid the Foundation of the preſent
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will not, and are of Opinion that no Inhabitant of this Colony ought, at any Time thereafter, to deal with any ſuch Perſons, their Factors, or Agents, for any Commodity whatever, and it is recommended to the Deputies of the ſeveral Counties that Committees be choſen in each County by ſuch Perſons as accede to this Aſſociation to take effectual Care that theſe Reſolves be properly obſerved, and for correſponding occaſionally with the general Committee of Correſpondence in the City of *Williamſburg*. Provided, that if Exchange ſhould riſe, ſuch Advance may be made in the Prices of Goods as ſhall be approved by the Committee of each County.

8thly. In order the better to diſtinguiſh ſuch worthy Merchants and Traders, who are Wellwiſhers to this Colony, from thoſe who may attempt, through Motives of Self-intereſt, to obſtruct our Views, we do hereby reſolve that we will not after the firſt Day of *November* next deal with any Merchant or Trader who will not ſign this Aſſociation, nor until he hath obtained a Certificate of his having done ſo from the County Committee, or any three Members thereof. And if any Merchant, Trader, or other Perſon, ſhall import any Goods or Merchandize after the ſaid firſt Day of *November*, contrary to this Aſſociation, we give it as our Opinion, that ſuch Goods and Merchandize ſhould be either forthwith re-ſhipped or delivered up to the County Committee, to be ſtored at the Riſk of the Importer, unleſs ſuch Importer ſhall give a proper Aſſurance to the ſaid Committee that ſuch Goods or Merchandizes ſhall not be ſold within this Colony during the Continuance of this Aſſociation; and if ſuch Importer ſhall refuſe to comply with one or the other of theſe Terms, upon Application and due Caution given to him or her, by the ſaid Committee, or any three Members thereof, ſuch Committee is required to publiſh the Truth of the Caſe in the Gazettes, and in the County where he or ſhe reſides, and we will thereafter conſider ſuch Perſon or Perſons as inimical to this Country, and break off every Connection and all Dealings with them.

9thly. Reſolved, that if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall export Tobacco, or any other Commodity, to *Great Britain*, after the 10th Day of *Auguſt*, 1775, contrary to this Aſſociation, we ſhall hold ourſelves obliged to conſider ſuch Perſon or Perſons as inimical to the Community, *and as an Approver of American Grievances*; and give it as our Opinion that the Public ſhould be advertiſed of his Conduct, as in the 8th Article is deſired.

10thly. Being fully perſuaded that the united Wiſdom of the general Congreſs may emprove theſe our Endeavours to preſerve the Rights and Liberties of *Britiſh America*, we decline enlarging at preſent, but do hereby reſolve that we will conform to, and ſtrictly obſerve, all ſuch Alterations or Additions, aſſented to by the Delegates for this Colony, as they may judge it neceſſary to adopt, after the ſame ſhall be publiſhed and made known to us.

11thly. Reſolved, that we think ourſelves called upon, by every Principle of Humanity and brotherly Affection, to extend the utmoſt and ſpeedieſt Relief to our diſtreſſed Fellow ſubjects in the Town of *Boſton*, and therefore moſt earneſtly recommend it to all the Inhabitants of this Colony to make ſuch liberal Contributions as they can afford; to be collected and remitted to *Boſton*, in ſuch Manner as may beſt anſwer ſo deſirable a Purpoſe.

12thly, and laſtly. Reſolved, that the Moderator of this Meeting, and in Caſe of his Death, *Robert Carter Nicholas*, Eſquire, be empowered, on any future Occaſion, that may in his Opinion require it, to convene the ſeveral Delegates of this Colony, at ſuch Time and Place as he may judge proper; and, in Caſe of the Death or Abſence of any Delegate, it is recommended that another be choſen in his Place.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* last past a certain JOSEPH THORP was entrusted with a considerable sum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other suspicious circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, swarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the smallpox, of a slender make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, and has some small impediment in his speech. He lived some time in *Boston*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, assuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was also once in trade in *Newcastle, Virginia*, and has a brother settled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Preym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue casimir, and a dark brown cloth suit of clothes. Whoever secures the said *Joseph Thorp* in any of his majesty's gaols on this continent shall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the sum recovered, and the above reward of £ol, when convicted. Apply to *Curson* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joseph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Christie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibson* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Messiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boston*. It is requested of those who may have seen this *Joseph Thorp* since the 19th of *June* last past, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the most early intelligence thereof to any of the above persons, or *Greenwood*, *Ritson*, and *Marsh*, in *Norfolk*; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing upwards of 3000 acres, in the county of *Richmond*, upon *Rappahannock* river, opposite to the seat of *Robert Beverley*, esquire, extending more than 2 miles upon the river; the land is extremely well timbered, a great part of it lies well, and is equal to any in that part of the country. There are also, beside the quantity of dry land above mentioned, between 4 and 500 acres of valuable marsh, which may easily be reclaimed; a large water course running through the greatest part of the tract affords a considerable quantity of rich, valuable meadow land, and a good mill seat. There are also several delightful situations for a gentleman's seat, commanding extensive prospects up and down the river, where the greatest plenty of fish and fowl are to be had. A part of the land is in possession of several tenants at will, some of whom pay from 20s to 13s annual rent for 100 acres. It will be sold (and may be entered upon next Christmas) either together, or in parcels, by private bargain, at any time before the 10th of *October*, and if not disposed of before that time (of which notice shall be published in this gazette) it will then be offered for public sale, upon the premises, on the 3d *Monday* in *November*. Twelve or 13 months credit will be allowed, upon giving bond, with good security; to bear interest from the 25th of *December*, if the purchase money is not paid agreeable to the contract. The terms will be made known to those who incline to purchase privately, and the lands shewn, if required, and an undoubted title made by the subscriber, living in *Westmoreland* county.

10‖ c 10 *w*. WILLIAM BERNARD.

To be SOLD, *at* Rockets *landing, near the* FALLS *of* JAMES RIVER,

ANY QUANTITY OF

PIT COAL,

For 10d. per bushel, ready money, or 12d. (that being the usual price) on credit, provided any good merchant in *Richmond* or *Manchester* town will undertake to see the money paid in a reasonable time.

3 SAMUEL DUVAL.

PURSUANT to an order of *Amherst* court, will be let, to the lowest bidder, at the courthouse of the said county, on the first *Monday* in *November* next, being court day, the building of a PRISON, 37 by 22, the walls of which to be of brick and timber, 3 feet thick, to be 9 feet pitch in the clear, and to have a brick roof; a plan of which will be shewn, and a more particular description given, on the day. Bond and approved security will be required of the undertaker for his performance of the same.

WILLIAM CABELL,
COR. THOMAS,
(3) AMBROSE RUCKER.

NORFOLK, *July* 30, 177

WANTED, for *Elizabeth River* parish, a CLERK. A emoluments arising from the said parish are very conside none need apply, unless he produces a recommendation of his good racter, who can read tolerably, and perform psalmody well.

(3) THOMAS DAVIS, Min

NORFOLK, *July* 3

I SHALL leave this colony in a few weeks.

JOHN

*** The school kept here for some years past by Mr. continued, to its usual extent, by Mr. *Stevenson*. The deb become due to the said school in Mr. *Bruce's* absence will be Mr. *James Ingram* his attorney, to whom such as intend to new, or withdraw any of the present members, will be pleased nown their intentions. (3)

THERE is now in my possession FOUR BALES of SAIL CAN marked G N I, No. 114, shipped at *Liverpool* by one Mr. and to be delivered to some gentleman in *Norfolk*. As no bill of la was signed for them, the gentleman who has a right to receive the four bales must pay the craft hire, storage, and the expence of twice advertising in this paper. 3 ISAAC YOUNGHUSBAND.

A STOCKING WEAVER, who understands his business well, and is willing to carry it on in Norfolk, may be supplied with a LOOM for weaving coarse stockings, without any expence for the use of it, and will meet with great encouragement from the inhabitants. For the loom apply to (3) JAMES HOLT.

THE PURSE of FIFTY POUNDS, to be run for at *Aquia*, in *Stafford* county, on the 2d *Thursday* in *September*, is still continued. (2)

YORK county, to wit.

WHEREAS *Peter Pelham* hath informed me, one of his majesty's justices for the county aforesaid, that JOHN GORDON, WILLIAM MOORE, and CHRISTOPHER WISECARVER, who were committed on suspicion of felony, did, on the night of the 24th instant, break out of and make their escape from the public gaol, I have therefore thought fit to issue this warrant, hereby, in his majesty's name, strictly commanding all sheriffs, constables, and other his majesty's liege subjects, to make diligent search and pursuit after the said felons, and them, or either of them, having found, to convey them to the keeper of the public gaol. *Gordon* is about 6 feet high, had on a light blue coat, and striped waistcoat, has long hair tied behind, and is about 24 or 25 years old; from *Prince Edward*, for horsestealing. *Moore* is about 5 feet 6 inches high, had on a light coloured coat, has short red hair, appears to be about 22 years old, and has two bites upon one of his [illegible] from *Charlotte*, for robbery. *Wisecarver* is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a young man, with short black hair, much pitted with the smallpox, and dressed in oznabrigs; from *Dunmore*, for murder.

Given under my hand and seal, this 25th day of *July*, 1774.

JOSEPH [illegible]NSLY.

*** Those who are aiding and assisting in re-taking and conveying to the public gaol the aforesaid *John Gordon*, *William Moore*, and *Christopher Wisecarver*, shall be amply rewarded for their trouble.

To be SOLD, *by the subscriber, in* B[illegible]

A TRACT of LAND, containing 90[illegible] the two plantations in good order for cropping, [illegible] grain. provements thereon; the quality of the land i[illegible] siderable Credit will be given for one moiety of the sa[illegible] the land time, the purchaser giving bond, with approved [illegible]sale, it will is not sold before the last *Friday* in *October* ne[illegible] discharge my then be exposed to public sale, in order to enab[illegible] treat for the engagements with my creditors. Any person inc[illegible] the premises. same may know the terms by applying to the subs[illegible]R MASON.

SWAN's P[illegible] *gust* 3, 1774.

AGREEABLE to the wish of many gen[illegible] friends) I have rented the houses, &c. at colonel *Bland's* [illegible] *Prince George*, and intend (God willing) to open TAVERN th[illegible] on the 1st day of *January* next. I have contracted, that the houses shall be in good repair, and furnished with a good stable, &c. As I have an extensive acquaintance with gentlemen that travel that way, I shall hope for small favours, when convenient, and will endeavour to deserve them. Many small debts are due me for ferriage, &c. at this place, which would be of infinite service in my present circumstances, and I hope they will be discharged before my departure, nor shall I have inclination to keep such accounts in future. (2) THOMAS FENNER.

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the said general Gage conceives he is empowered to act in this [illegible] as the commander in chief of his majesty's forces in America, [illegible]ous and illegal proclamation must be considered as a plain and full [illegible]ation that this despotic viceroy will be bound by no law, nor regard [illegible]onstitutional rights of his majesty's subjects, whenever they interfere [illegible]ith the plan he has formed for oppressing the good people of the Massachusett's Bay; and therefore, that the executing, or attempting to execute, such proclamation, will justify resistance and reprisal.

[illegible]*owing* EXTRACT, *taken from Dr.* SMOLLETT'S HISTORY *of* [illegible]ND, *on the taking of* CAPE BRETON *in the year* 1745, *cannot, prove unacceptable to our readers.*

[illegible]ues of New En[illegible] and acquired great glory from the success [illegible]erprize. Britain, which had in some instances behaved [illegible]to her own colonies, was now convinced of their im[illegible]d those as brethren whom she had too long considered [illegible] Circumstanced as the nation is, the legislature can[illegible] the interests of the British plantations in America. [illegible] brave, hardy, industrious people, animated with [illegible]erce; inspired with a noble zeal for liberty and [illegible] of Great Britain, clogged with heavy taxes [illegible] time languished in many valuable branches. [illegible] cloths, and spoiled our markets in the [illegible]ed with the commodities of England: [illegible] considerably diminished, by the mis[illegible]in and the house of Austria; consequently in her communication with her own [illegible]ctures, and make immense returns [illegible]r, naval stores, iron, furs, drugs, [illegible]rations likewise produce silk, and [illegible]sh every thing that could be [illegible]e happiest climate. The continent, cultivated, will prove an inexhaustible [illegible] Britain; and perhaps it may [illegible] when the nation is enslaved by [illegible] when her substance is wasted, [illegible]ation of England are no more; [illegible]may receive and entertain their

[illegible]d by a true British Americ[illegible]act against Boston, well [illegible] time spirit into those [illegible]e pertinacious times. The [illegible] not his [illegible]r glasses,

[illegible]I, [illegible]
GGES,
LSON, junior,
TRAVIS,
TCHINGS.

Come, [illegible]
Here's our friends [illegible]NEUIL HALL;
May their firmness shew their mother
That we will be FREEMEN all.
Brave VIRGINIANS, act with spirit,
LIBERTY's the cause of all;
Their foes will tremble when they hear it.
That ye've respect to FANEUIL HALL.
No base tyrants shall enslave us,
We will FREEMEN live or die;
That freedom our FOREFATHERS left us,
Leaving to our progeny.
Heart and hand, while thus united,
We our foes may all defy;
AMERICANS will not be frighted:
Huzza! huzza! for LIBERTY!

WILLIAMSBURG, AUGUST 4.

AT the desire of our worthy representative, most of the inhabitants of this city met at the courthouse on Monday last, and considering themselves bound by every principle of humanity, and brotherly affection, to afford the speediest relief to our suffering brethren in Boston, immediately subscribed a considerable sum of money for their use, and paid the same into the hands of Mr. Joseph Hornsby, of this city, merchant, who had been appointed receiver thereof.

They also considered the association lately entered into by the representatives of this colony, and most cordially and unanimously acceded thereto. A committee was then appointed to wait on such of the citizens as could not attend the meeting, and request that they would also sign the same, and report the names of such as refused, *if any such there were*; but we have learned that there are few who have not already acceded thereto.

At the late meeting of the delegates from the several counties in this colony the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:

RESOLVED, *that the deputies from the several counties and boroughs in this colony do, without delay, apply to their respective counties and boroughs for fifteen pounds current money, and transmit the same, as soon as collected, to Robert Carter Nicholas, esquire, for the use of the deputies sent from this colony to the general congress.*

Last Monday died, in her 20th year, Mrs. FANNY WRAY, wife of Mr. James Wray, resident of this city; whom thus untimely cut off in the spring of life, adorned with all the endearing qualities of an affectionate and tender wife, dutiful and pious daughter, charitable and forgiving friend, humane and benevolent mistress, her husband, parent, friends, and servants, conspire to lament.

Died lately, Mrs. JANE PAGE, lady of the honourable John Page, esquire, of North river, in Gloucester county.

*** *Mr. Goddard's paragraph respecting a postoffice on constitutional principles is received, but cannot be conveniently inserted till next week. We apprehend it makes no material difference, as it is made public in the other paper.*

To be SOLD, *by the printer hereof,*

A few copies of QUINCY's OBSERVATIONS ON THE BOSTON PORT BILL, SERMONS to ASSES, and the HISTORY of JULIET GRANVILLE, by the celebrated Mr. BROOKE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the subscribers for opening a navigation through the falls of *James* river is desired, at the house of Mr. *James Gunn*, in the town of *Richmond*, on *Monday* the 5th day of *September* next.

ARCHIBALD CARY,	JOHN WOODSON,
RO. C. NICHOLAS,	JOHN TABB,
WILLIAM CABELL,	WILLIAM FLEMING,
JOHN BANISTER,	JOHN MAYO,
RICHARD ADAMS,	CARTER BRAXTON
JOSEPH CABELL,	

August 7, 1774. 3

LOST a BOX of DRY GOODS imported this spring from *Liverpool*, in the *Marlborough*, captain *Dawson*, marked W T, No. 1, containing four pieces of IRISH LINEN, ten pounds of BROWN THREAD, and a woman's black *Russel* PETTICOAT. Any person that will convey the same to *Conway's* warehouse, or *Port Royal*, shall be paid any reasonable charge.

(2) WALKER TALIAFERRO.

RUN away, about the 20th of *July*, from the subscriber in *Fauquier*, a mulatto man slave named JONATHAN, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, is deaf, two of his toes are joined together, reads tolerably well, and had on a brown linen coat, ruffia drilling breeches, a new felt hat bound, white dowlass shirt, and new store shoes; he also took with him a small black trotting horse, and a middle sized sprightly black mare, which paces and gallops, has a large scar on the near thigh, and branded on the same with HK in a piece. Whoever secures the said slave in any gaol in this colony, north of *James* river, so that I get him again, shall have 3l. if on the south side of *James* river, 5l. and if in either of the *Carolinas*, or in any of the other colonies, 10l. It is expected he will make for the *Carolinas*.

(2) HOUSEN KENNER.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, in *Fredericksburg*, a likely sorrel mare, about 14 hands high, branded T, with a small blaze in her face, her shoulder has been galled by working, but is now well, has some saddle spots, paces, trots, and gallops. Any person that will bring her to me, in *Fredericksburg*, shall receive THREE DOLLARS.

JACOB WHITLER.

3

TAKEN up, in *Halifax* county, about 5 miles above *Booker's* ferry, near *Staunton* river, a bay mare, about 4 feet 1 inch and a half high, with a good bell on, branded on the near shoulder TD, and on the near buttock ROSE, about 7 years old, and crestfallen. Posted, and appraised to 4l. 10s.

JAMES BATES.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Fauquier* county, near the courthouse, two servant men, both born in *England*; one of them is named THOMAS BOYCE, between 30 and 40 years of age, of a dark complexion, black hair, black eyes, and much pitted with the smallpox, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and middling well made; had on, and took with him, a brown shirt, brown linen trowsers, a fine hat half worn, chock shirt, old brown coat, the skirts of which not hemmed, and has an indenture of *John Steel*'s, with a discharge on the back of it, and signed by me; therefore, in all probability, will endeavour to pass as a free man. The other is named THOMAS GOODE, an indented servant, who has, I understand, forged himself a discharge in captain *Robinson*'s name, about 20 years of age, middling tall, has a pleasant countenance, dark eyes and hair, and has a very clumsy way of walking; had on a brown linen shirt and trowsers, *English* made shoes, an old coarse hat trimmed round the brim, and a short striped jacket with sleeves. Whoever will deliver me both the above mentioned servants shall have FIVE POUNDS, or FIFTY SHILLINGS for either, if taken in the colony, and if in any other, reasonable satisfaction shall be made. I forewarn all masters of vessels and others from taking them on board their vessels, or carrying them out of the colony.

(2) WILLIAM SETTLE.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Amherst*, the 10th of *July*, a mulatto woman slave named SALL, though commonly goes by the name of SALLY GREY; she is of the middle size, well shaped, *Virginia* born, about 25 years old, and had on a brown linen jacket and petticoat; I cannot learn that she carried any other clothes with her. She is of a numerous family of mulattoes, and formerly belonged to a gentleman of the name of *Heward*, in *York* county, from whence I purchased her a few years ago, and where probably she may attempt to go again, or perhaps into *Cumberland* or *Amelia*, where, I am informed, many of her kindred live. I shall esteem it as a particular favour of those gentlemen who have of her relations in their possession to have her apprehended, should she be lurking about their plantations; and I will give a handsome reward, besides what the law allows, to any person who shall deliver her to me. 6- GABRIEL PENN.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a dark bay horse, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a star in his forehead, branded on the near shoulder EM, and on the near buttock D, has a large scar under his tail, about 12 years old, and had a bell on. Posted, and appraised to 4l.

() JOSEPH HARRIS.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, near the *Piney* mountain, a SORREL MARE, much mixed with white hairs, paces and trots, has a star in her forehead, a snip on her nose, some saddle spots, and branded on the near shoulder IP; also a sorrel horse colt, supposed to be four months old, paces and trots, has a star in his forehead, and a snip on his nose. They are posted, and appraised to 7l. 10s.

() WILLIAM DOWELL.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, a chesnut sorrel mare, about 10 years old, 4 feet 7 inches and a half high, branded on the near shoulder IP, has a star in her forehead, a small snip on her nose, some white hairs on the root of her tail, and some saddle spots on her back. Posted, and appraised to 10l. () AMBROSE POWELL.

TAKEN up, in *Louisa*, a bay horse, about 4 feet 2 inches high, 4 years old, docked and branded on the near buttock D. Posted, and appraised to 12l. () JOHN LIPSCOMB.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, a bay mare, 4 feet 2 inches and a half high, branded on the near shoulder N, and on the near buttock with a cipher, paces slow, and appears to be about 8 or 9 years old. Posted, and appraised to 7l. () ZACHARIAH GIBBS.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a large red and white steer, is old, and appears to have been worked, marked with a slit and underkeel in his right ear, and there appears to have been a hole at the bottom of the slit, and has an overkeel in the left. Posted, and appraised to 4l. 10s.

() WILLIAM CAVE.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a black horse, about 15 years old, branded on the near buttock D, and on the far shoulder with a W and a V joined in each other, about 14 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has several saddle spots, and a small star in his forehead. Posted, and appraised to 8l.

() JOHN SNELL, junior.

TAKEN up, in the lower end of *Amelia*, a middle sized pale red cow, about 7 or 8 years old, marked with a crop and underkeel in the ear, and a slit in the right; she has a calf with her. Posted, and ised to 2l. 10s. () LAWRENCE WILLS.

KEN up, in *Amelia*, on *Sandy Creek*, near *Appamattox* river, a k red steer, rather inclined to a brindle, with a white face, and streak along his back, 4 feet 2 inches high, a crop and two uns in the left ear, and a crop and one underkeel in the right; he he hall been worked. Posted, and appraised to 4l.

() JOHN CHAPMAN.

, in *Elizabeth City*, a small bay mare colt, neither docked ed. Posted, and appraised to 2l. 10s.

() WILLIAM POOL.

, in *Amherst*, a black mare, about 4 feet 4 inches high, ears old, with a star in her forehead, some saddle spots on nd had on a large bell. Posted, and appraised to 6l.

() JOHN SANDIDGE.

up, in *Mecklenburg*, a grey mare, about 4 feet 5 inches high, ked, but not branded, has a saddle spot on the off side, and 5 years old. () THOMAS MOORE.

KEN up, in *Culpeper*, a red cow, with a white face, not marked, and about 7 years old; also a steer, about 3 years old, with an underkeel in the right ear, and crop, slit, and underkeel, in the left. Posted, and appraised, the cow to 2l. 10s. and the steer to 1l. 5s.

() JACOB RIFFY.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, a dark bay horse, 14 hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock JG, has a ridged mane, some saddle spots on the back, paces, and is about 12 years old. Posted, and appraised to 11l. () JOHN WHITESIDES.

TAKEN up, in *Halifax*, on *Staunton* river, a chesnut sorrel horse, with a blaze in his face, two of his fore, and one of his hind legs white, as high as his knees, branded on the near shoulder MG, has a hanging mane and switch tail, and appears to be about 8 or 9 years old. Posted, and appraised to 2l.

() WILLIAM EMBRY.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline*, an unmarked heifer; she has some white under her belly. Posted, and appraised to 1l.

() WILLIAM KIDD.

PORTSMOUTH, *July* 5, 1774.

A PURSE of 100 guineas to be run for by any horse, mare, or gelding, over the two mile course at this place, the best two heats in three, on *Tuesday* the 20th of *September*, carrying weight for age, agreeable to the articles of the said purse, which are to be seen in the hands of Mr. *Richard Neston*, merchant there, with whom all horses flunting for the said purse are to be entered, the day before the race at [illegible] to be paid to the winner immediately after the race. It is also proposed to have two more races, one on the *Wednesday* following for 50l. the other on *Thursday*, for 30l. which will be advertised particularly, as soon as the subscriptions are full.

YORK TOWN, *July* 27, 1774.

MY fellow CORNELIUS ran away from this town about [illegible] ago; he was apprehended at *Fredericksburg*, brought here and [illegible]d, and last night broke gaol. While he continued at *Frederic* [illegible] was [illegible] for a free man. His wife, a mulatto, hired [illegible] both were considered as free people, and [illegible]e planters. Their scheme was to get money, and to [illegible]he frontiers of *Virginia*. Whoever apprehends the mu[illegible] colony, and delivers him to me, will be entitled to [illegible] POUNDS, or if secured in any of the county gaols, a[illegible]ice thereof given to me, THREE POUNDS; if taken i[illegible] *aryland*, or any other colony, and delivered to me, EIGHT [illegible]S, and if taken in another colony, and secured in any of the [illegible]ols here, SIX POUNDS.

JOHN H. NORTON.

*** The fell[illegible] middle sized; he carried with him a russia drill postilion coat and [illegible], and an old blue livery cloth suit.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Prince George* a negro man who says he belongs [illegible] in *Suffolk*, and was sent up the river to be sold, at which [illegible]e he ran away. He appears to be about 35 years of age, is well made, and has on an oznabrig shirt and trowsers; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high. Whoever owns the said negro is desired to apply for him, and take him away, after proving his property, and paying charges. () HENRY BATTE.

COMMITTED to *Dinwiddie* gaol, two negro men, who cannot, or will not, tell their masters names. They have on oznabrig shirts, sailors jackets, and cotton breeches; one has a short petticoat over his breeches, the other calls himself JEMMY, is very black, and much pitted with the smallpox. The owners are desired to apply for them.

() MATTHEW MAYES.

TO BE SOLD,

THE noted and well accustomed TAVERN, at present occupied by the subscriber, lying in *James City* county, about 15 miles from *Williamsburg*, on the main road leading to *New Kent* courthouse at *Ruffin*'s ferry, with 500 acres of LAND in good order for cropping, and 6 fields under good fence. The terms of payment will be made easy by the subscriber. THOMAS DONCASTLE.

RUN away on the 10th instant (*July*) from the subscriber, living at *Aquia*, in *Stafford*, a convict servant man named ROBERT RIVERS, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has black hair, and a swarthy complexion; had on a felt hat almost new, a brown *Newmarket* coat, waistcoat, check shirt, brown linen trowsers, cotton breeches, and shoes. He is by trade a shoemaker. Whoever takes up the said servant and secures him so that I get him again, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, and reasonable charges allowed. JAMES H[illegible]

FOR SALE

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable LAND on both sides of Contrary River in [illegible] three plantations thereon, two of which have [illegible] houses for overseers and negroes; [illegible] with all necessary buildings, and [illegible] fit for the reception of a gen[illegible] finished in the best manner. [illegible] and watered, lies within 32 m[illegible] 43 of Page's warehouse; th[illegible] low grounds, of the best so[illegible] cut. The three plantation[illegible] in good order to work [illegible] ing, John Massey, and Jo[illegible] of the plantations, who [illegible] inclinable to purchase, a[illegible] agree with them for the [illegible] ed the most valuable in [illegible] or tobacco, and situated [illegible] below the great mou[illegible]

RUN away, from [illegible] March, a lig[illegible] BILLY, or WILL[illegible] John T[illegible]loe, esquire. [illegible] is the same boy who [illegible] in my travels throug[illegible] vince, and by his p[illegible] well known to all [illegible] occasion for a parti[illegible]owever, as he is now grown[illegible]as not attended me for some t[illegible] that he is a very likely you[illegible] fellow, about 20 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout and strong made, has a remarkable swing in his walk, but is much more so by a surprizing knack he has of gaining the good graces of almost every body who will listen to his bewitching and deceitful tongue, which seldom or ever speaks the truth. He has a small scar on the right side of his forehead, and the little finger of his right hand is quite straight by a hurt he got when a child. Had on, when he went away, a blue fearnought jacket, and an under one of green baize, cotton breeches, oznabrig shirt, mixed blue sale stockings, country made shoes, and yellow buckles. From his ingenuity, he is capable of doing almost any sort of business, and for some years past, has been chiefly employed as a founder, a stone mason, and a miller, as occasion required; one of which trades, I imagine, he will, in the character of a free man, profess. I have some reason to suspect his travelling towards James river, under the pretence of being sent by me on business. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and brings him to me, or to his master, the honourable John Tayloe, at Mountairy, or secure him so as to be had again, shall have treble what the law allows, and all reasonable charges paid. tf

THOMAS LAWSON.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thousand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherst county, whereon are several plantations and improvements sufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for sale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a stone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILL-STONES, which mill has for two years past got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is situated on a never failing stream. The land will be shewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, interest being paid for the second year, and also for the first, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and surveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaser. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved security being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the subscriber. Six per cent. discount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any person would chuse to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near some navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we should agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.

To be SOLD, and entered upon immediately,

A TRACT of LAND containing 1300 acres, more or less, on Pianketank river, in Gloucester county. It is needless to be particular about it as it is the same I advertised last year and then gave a full account of it, since then I sold it to John Attway Clarke, of Maryland, but as he refuses to take it, necessity obliges me once more to offer it to the public. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to me in Middlesex. I want part of the money at the meeting of the merchants, and for the remainder I will give reasonable credit. tf AUGUSTINE SMITH.

YORK town, June 9, 1773.

THE subscribers being very solicitous to comply with the will of their testator, the late Honourable William Nelson, desire that all persons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as speedy payments as possible. Those who have accounts open on his books, and who cannot immediately discharge the balances, are desired to give their bonds. This request is the more necessary, as most of the legacies bequeathed by the testator are to be paid in sterling money, and he has directed that his younger sons fortunes shall be placed out at interest upon undoubted securities, so soon as it can be done. Those who have any demands are desired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON, | HUGH NELSON,
THOMAS NELSON, jun. | RO. C. NICHOLAS.

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tf BASSETT MOSELEY.

NOTICE is h[illegible] will be wan[illegible] tons of stone from [illegible] nock, and land the [illegible] house. Any perso[illegible] are desired to treat [illegible] and Thomas Newto[illegible] of the lighthouse wil[illegible] two flat bottomed ves[illegible]

For SALE,

A TRACT of land, on Charles river, York county, containing about 600 acres, part of which is marsh, that may be drained with very little expence. The situation of this place is very convenient for a family, as it lies upon a river that abounds with oysters and fine fish, particularly sheepsheads; it is within 200 yards of a mill, and 2 miles of the church. My reason for selling it is, my having bought a tract of land more convenient to me. Whoever inclines to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, in York town.

THOMAS NELSON, junior.

To be SOLD, together or in parcels,

THAT fertile and well timbered tract of LAND, lying in Princess Anne county, known by the name of GIBBS's WOODS, whereon are several settlements, and whereof Jeremiah Tinker, esquire, grandson of the late governor Gibbs now stands seized, under the deed of gift of his mother, the daughter and heiress of the said governor Gibbs. Persons inclining to purchase may be informed of the terms by applying to Mr. James Parker, merchant in Norfolk, or to Edward Foy, in Williamsburg, who will give an undoubted title. tf

WANTED for the lighthouse directors eight second-hand ANCHORS, nearly a thousand weight each. Any person having such for sale are desired to make their terms known to the subscriber in Norfolk.

t. f. BASSETT MOSELEY.

KING HEROD

STANDS at Rosegill, and will cover mares at FOUR POUNDS the season. Those who send mares must send the money, otherwise they shall not be left. The valuable qualities, and the pedigree, of this horse, are sufficiently notorious. RALPH WORMELEY, junior.

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above six years, with all necessary houses, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the soil of which is so good that it will bring large tobacco for five or six years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thousand pounds of tobacco per share. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for stock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each side of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Petersburg by water, and last month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Petersburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then the expence of sending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any person inclinable to purchase will see, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raising wheat in these parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Also another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouse, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winston. On this land is a small plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price so low, that I am convinced any person who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not hesitate to give the price I shall ask. Neither of these tracts are under any incumbrance whatsoever. A reasonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.